



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A supplemental description of *Euphorbia ephedromorpha*

H. H. BARTLETT

The original description of *Euphorbia ephedromorpha* was drawn up from flowering specimens collected by Mr. C. C. Deam, in January, 1905, near Gualan, Guatemala. Mr. Deam has since supplemented the type material by specimens collected in June, 1909, at the original locality. The specimens collected in January have no leaves (FIG. 1); those collected in June are in full leaf (FIG. 2) but show no trace of the caducous cymes. With the ample material of this anomalous plant, which is now available, it is possible to supplement the incomplete original diagnosis and to correct certain serious misconceptions regarding its relationship and morphology. *Euphorbia ephedromorpha* is not, as formerly stated to be, a member of the section *Alectoroctonum*. It cannot be placed in any of the sections defined by Boissier in de Candolle's *Prodromus*, and so far as a careful search of the literature has shown, no species related to it have been described. A new section, *Ephedromorpha*, is proposed for its reception, to be ranged with the five of Boissier's sections of *Euphorbiae appendiculatae* which are characterized by the presence of stipular glands.

***Euphorbia*§ *Ephedromorpha* sect. nov.**

Shrubs with winged stems. Leaves ample, deciduous, alternate, with two minute stipular glands at the base of the petiole on either side of the flower bud. Cymes compound (i. e., main axis arrested by a cyme, not by a single involucre); bracts filiform-spatulate, opposite, only one of each pair bearing an axillary branch. Involucral glands plane, ovate, with entire appendages. Seeds foveolate.

Species two, Central American and Mexican. (The second species, represented in the Gray Herbarium by fragments too poor to serve as a type, was collected at Cerro Quiengola, Oaxaca, Mexico, *Caec. & Ed. Seler 1611.*)

Euphorbia ephedromorpha Bartlett, Proc. Am. Acad. 43: 56. 1907.

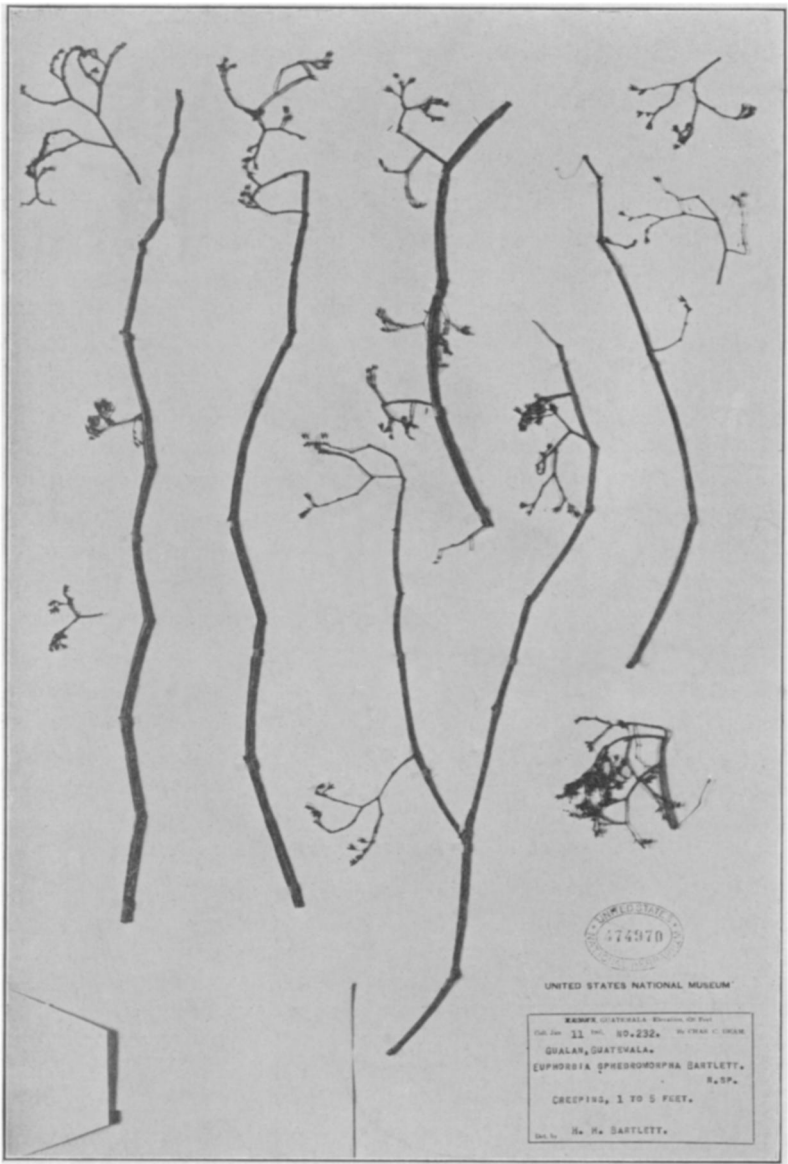


FIG. 1. *Euphorbia ephedromorpha*, in flower, $\times 1/3$.



FIG. 2. *Euphorbia ephedromorpha*, in full leaf, $\times 1/3$.

346 BARTLETT: DESCRIPTION OF EUPHORBIA EPHEDROMORPHA

Shrub; branches prostrate or ascending, a meter long, sparsely branched, wing-angled, glabrous, green; leaves deciduous, ovate, somewhat pilose, especially on the veins beneath, blades 2-4.5 cm. in length, petioles half as long; stipular glands minute, on either side of the flower bud at the base of the petiole; cymes axillary on the old wood, expanding before the leaves, densely glandular-pilose, as are also the minute filiform-spatulate bracts; involucre narrowly conic, 3 mm. long, equaling their pedicels, segments five, very short, flabelliform, digitately laciniate, glands five, bearing oblong or slightly spatulate, entire, white appendages (FIG. 3); ovary 2 mm. long in fruit, slightly exserted from the involucre; seeds lilac gray, ovoid, foveolate.

In nude rocky dry soil at the side of a road leading from Gualan to the Motagua River, Department of Zacapa, Guatemala, C. C. Deam 232 (in flower, 11 Jan. 1905) and 6529 (in full leaf, 14

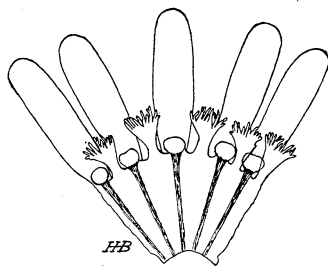


FIG. 3. Involucre of *Euphorbia ephedromorpha*, $\times 10$.

June 1909). On leafless branches of *Euphorbia ephedromorpha* the stipular glands are quite obliterated at the edge of the depressed scar of the caducous cyme.

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.